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—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

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JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Iron and Main sts., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

DYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American Hse. vl-n43

LUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Speciacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n45

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's bookstore v3-n28

DR. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opp. the Episcopal Church, vl-n46

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

O. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market, vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n46

MISS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Iron and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main street, west of Iron street. vl-n 5

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st above Court House. vl-n

YORK HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

LEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n43

KIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v5-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

K. GARTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. vl-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. vl-43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. vl-n40

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vl-n46

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades & fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vl-n43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash plan fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. vl-n48.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

C. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

M. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar & willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. vl-n45

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine sts., vl-n47

D. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main St., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n31

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS &Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n3.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln39

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. B. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL, HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, and dealer in CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c., which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves. Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov. 15,'67,

PIMPLES. The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application. The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist. P. O. Box 5123, 195 Broadway, New York. Aug. 6,'69-ly.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY gives notice that he still continues the MANUFACTURE OF WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWERS, and is again in the field for the Harvest of 1870, and is prepared to furnish Farmers with the most reliable Machines offered to the public. I also build DOUBLE-GEARED JACKS, to attach to the rod of a four-horse Lever Power, to attach my Threshers to. Three horses will do the same amount of threshing with this arrangement, that four will with any other thresher. I am also Agent to sell WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER and WINNOWERS. For further particulars or for the purpose of ordering machines, address J. M. HULSHIZER, Light Street, Col. Co., Pa. jel0'70-1m

$25- THE FOLSOM IMPROVED Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine. The cheapest First Class Machine in the Market. *Agents wanted in every Town.* Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular, address, A. S. HAMILTON, Gen. Agent, No. 709 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. [apr15'70-3m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL. 227 NORTH THIRD STREET, R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793. JORDAN & BROTHER, Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE No 249 North Third St. Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT. HORNE, KING & SEYBERT, WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, No. 421 Market Street PHILADELPHIA. Orders filled promptly at lowest prices. January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE, No. 146 North Third Street, Between Cherry and Race, west side, Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH, (Successors to I. H. Walter,) Importers and Dealers in QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS, No. 234 N. Third Street, Between Race and Vine Sts. PHILADELPHIA. S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, I. H. WALTER, } Gen'l Partners. Special Partner. je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART, WITH BARNES, BRO. & HERRON, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS, No. 503 Market Street, (Above Fifth,) PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO., Successors to Stroup & Brother, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH, No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA. oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER WITH THOMAS CARSON & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS & NOTIONS NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET Philadelphia. June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C. Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,'67-1f.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL. BY BERNARD STOHNER. Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure, A LITTLE MORE ROOM. His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL. ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar. WILLIAM PETTIT, Apr.23,'69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL, ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor. This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests. Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

FORKS HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. The undersigned has taken this well known House, lately occupied by George W. Mauger, and has put it in thorough repair with entirely new furniture, &c. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests. The bar always supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. T. BENT. TAYLOR marll'70-3m.

MONTOUR HOUSE RUPERT, PA. WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor, This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. marll'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL. W. F. PIATT, Proprietor, BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may9'70-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR Prospectus FREE! BIBLE LYRICS A MASTERLY VERSIFICATION OF THE SUBLIME POETRY OF THE BIBLE. 80 pronounced by leading clergymen and laymen of all denominations. Universally admired and highly esteemed both for its great intrinsic merit and mechanical finish. A beautiful Prospectus, from a new and original design, showing the different styles of binding, etc., sent absolutely FREE to all accepted as Agents, and a sample copy when desired, at 20 *per cent. less than the WHOLESALE PRICE.* Exclusive Territory, and the Most Liberal Terms. For full particulars, terms, etc., address C. F. VENT, Publisher, may4'70-tf 3 Barclay St. New York.

U. S. CENSUS. The undersigned, appointed Assistant Marshals to take the Census for 1870, under the recent Act of Congress, would request the farmers, manufacturers, and citizens of Columbia county generally, to be prepared with full and accurate statements as to their various questions, and such other matters as are required to be enumerated by law. By so doing they will save the Assistant Marshals much trouble, and themselves much time and annoyance. ELISHA HAYMAN, T. J. MORRIS, H. S. WERKHEISER, } Assistant Marshals. Bloomsburg, June 3, 1870-3w.

Choice Poetry.

The Crow's Children.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

A huntsman, bearing his gun in a field,
Went whistling merrily;
When he heard the blackest of all black crows
Call out from a withered tree:

"You are going to kill the thievish birds,
And I would if I were you;
But you mustn't touch my family,
Whatever else you do!"

"I'm only going to kill the birds
That are eating up my crop;
And if your young ones do such things,
Be sure they'll have to stop."

"O," said the crow, "my children
Are the best ones ever born;
There isn't one among them all
Would steal a grain of corn,"

"But how shall I know which ones they are?
Do they resemble you?" (birds,
"O no," said the crow, "they're the prettiest
And the whitest that ever flew!"

So off went the sportsman, whistling,
And off, too, went his gun;
And its startling echoes never ceased
Again till the day was done.

And the old crow sat untroubled,
Cawing away in her nook;
For she said, "He'll never kill my birds,
Since I told him how they look."

"Now there's the hawk, my neighbor,
She'll see what she will see, soon;
And that saucy, whistling blackbird
May have to change his tune!"

When, lo! she saw the hunter,
Taking his homeward track,
With a string of crows as long as his gun,
Hanging down his back.

"Alack, alack!" said the mother,
What in the world have you done?
You promised to spare my pretty birds,
And you've killed them every one!"

"Your birds!" said the puzzled hunter:
"Why, I found them in my corn;
And besides they are black and ugly
As any that ever were born!"

"Get out of my sight, you stupid!"
Said the angriest of crows;
"How good and fair the children are,
There's none but a parent knows!"

"Ah! I see, I see," said the hunter,
"But not as you do, quite;
It takes a mother to be so blind
She can't tell black from white!"

—*Riverside Magazine.*

Darling's Going Home.

BY DEXTER SMITH.

Oh! how still the baby's lying,
And they whisper—"she is dying!"
Tears and prayers cannot save her,
She must go to Him who gave her;—
Those bright eyes must close forever,
Those sweet lips must kiss us never;
Fold the wee hands o'er her bosom,
And thus fades our little blossom!

We have guarded well our treasure;
We have loved her beyond measure;
Much of earth, yet more of heaven,
She was only lent,—not given;
He, who did a brief time spare her
From His garden, brighter, fairer,
Takes her to His realm supernal,
That the bud bear bloom eternal!

Miscellaneous.

GRISCELLI,

THE TUILERIES SPY.

Griscelli, a young Corsican bravo, after duels and escapadoes without number, was arrested at Lyons for an enormous peccadillo, and placed in prison. This scandal brought him to the Corsican lawyer, Abatucci, who had him pardoned and sent to Paris as a bully who might be useful among the band of Corsicans who were to be employed in the then approaching *coup d' etat.* Employed first to spy upon General Morgan, he subsequently exploded a Bourbon conspiracy against the life of the prince-president, and was promoted to a kind of personal guardianship of the latter, after his assumption of the empire. His skilful management of an assassination job—in which a correspondent of Mazzini's, named Kelch, sent over with murderous instructions from England, figured as the villain—is told in the following sensational anecdote:

A few months after the former adventure, Count Walewski, then ambassador in London, sent a telegram in cipher to Napoleon, informing him that a man named Kelch, in the pay of Mazzini, was going to Paris in order to assassinate the Emperor.

The latter immediately sent for the prefect of police, communicated the despatch to him, and asked for an intelligent, devoted, and energeticagent. M. Pietri remembered his countrymen, and received orders to present him next evening during an interval between the acts at the opera.

The prefect lost no time in informing Griscelli of his recommendation and the Emperor's orders. The secret agent was delighted, but suddenly he was seized by a kind of vertigo, such as he had experienced more than once during a duel; and upon the prefect's asking him why he turned so pale, he could only answer that he felt there would be blood shed in the matter. The Corsican was as superstitious in such things as his master on the throne.

He was punctually at the opera, and after the first act the prefect and the agent were both summoned to the imperial box. As the Emperor came to the door and passed the empress, he asked one of the officers on duty:

"Who is that with the prefect?" And when he was told that it was a Corsican, he added: "Oh, then, he has no doubt, a stiletto." And all laughed heartily at the association of ideas in the Emperor's mind. But there was more in the words than they imagined. The Emperor beckoned the two men to follow him on the terrace behind the box, which is on a projected corner of the building, so that nobody can overhear what is said there; and when they were seated at his command, he turned to Griscelli and said:

"Griscelli, I am glad to hear you are a Corsican. All the men from the island have, from of old, been devoted to my family. M. Pietri, who is very much interested in you, has spoken well of you and your intelligence and energy."

"You will need both in the service in which we wish to employ you. I want you to watch a certain Kelch, who has come over from London with criminal intentions; you will not lose sight of him for a moment; follow him wherever he goes, and ascertain his plans. As soon as you have found him out, you will show him to me, and then wait for further orders."

The agent had listened in silence. It was the first time the little Corsican goatherd had found himself in the presence of a crowned head. As soon, however, as the Emperor had ceased speaking, he replied:

"Sire, it will be easy enough to find him, and if the prefect will have the kindness to let me see the man's record in the police books, I can find out where he used to live, how he looks, and what friends he may have in Paris."

"Very well," said M. Pietri; "I did not think of that."

"As to showing him to your Majesty, that I cannot promise."

"Why not?"

"Because if Kelch should come near to your Majesty before I have had time to point him out to you, I should certainly kill him on the spot."

The prefect laughed, but Napoleon remained calm and said nothing. After a pause, he ordered M. Pietri to pay to Griscelli a thousand francs, and to furnish him with everything he might need in the execution of his orders. He also promised to direct horses and a carriage to be kept ready for him in the imperial stables, and then informed him that on the next day he would ride out, toward two o'clock, in the Bois de Boulogne.

Thus ended the first interview with the Emperor, which subsequently led to a strange kind of intimacy between the master and the servant. At the end of the opera, the prefect and the agent followed the Emperor to the Tuileries, where they settled the money question, and then they went to the place where the police records of all suspicious characters are kept. To mask the proceedings, the prefect pretended that it was in contemplation to pardon Kelch, who had been previously engaged in a desperate conspiracy. When the chief clerk in the office heard this, he exclaimed: "Pardon Kelch! Why, he is the most desperate man I know. When he was arrested before it took fourteen men to carry him to the guard-house. He had to be handcuffed and bound besides. He is a perfect Hercules."

The description in the lists stated that he was five feet seven inches high, of herculean proportions, a very dangerous man, and living with his brother at Vaugirard. He was known to frequent a certain house in the street where the latter lived, in order to pay his attentions to the pretty daughter of a restaurant keeper.

At six o'clock on the following morning, Griscelli was standing in front of the restaurant, although it was one of the coldest days in December. An hour later, a pretty girl came down, called a commissionaire, and gave him a letter to deliver in person. Not a word was lost, and the secret agent followed the messenger, who went through the whole of Paris and did not stop till he reached the village of Menilmontant. He rang the bell at a modest looking house, and a man, Kelch himself, came to the door, took the letter and said:

"Thank you, I am coming at once. I shall be there before you."

His appearance and his deep, powerful voice made no special impression upon the agent, who derived, however, great encouragement from the fact that—this happened on a Friday. Immediately afterwards Kelch came out, took a cab at the first stand and drove rapidly to the house in Vaugirard. Griscelli had followed him closely, and saw how the whole family came running down, embraced Kelch, and took him hastily into the house. Two hours later, however, the whole party came out once more and went to the restaurant, where they enjoyed themselves at table, the young lady being the soul of the whole feast. Griscelli sat in the adjoining room, where he could hear every word, and eat his modest cutlet. After their late breakfast they went to a livery stable, where Kelch hired a magnificent horse, which he seemed to know at least by its name, and when he parted with his friends, he said in the hearing of Griscelli:

"Napoleon's police are too stupid to find me out. They think me fast asleep in London. I need not go and hide myself; I will come and sleep at the house. Do not be afraid; I'll come to-night."

Poor Kelch! he did not know that his boastful words were all overheard by one of Napoleon's police-agents, who did not intend to lose sight of him, and with whom he was, ere long, to have a most unpleasant interview. The secret agent was all the more determined to succeed in this affair as he had had another attack of vertigo while eating his chops at the restaurant, and firmly believed, on this account, that this was a matter of life and death for himself as well as for Kelch.

Precisely at two o'clock, Louis Napoleon, accompanied only by two officers on duty, appeared on the public square, coming from the Tuileries. Kelch who was then on the bridge near the palace, dashed up at a full gallop. The secret agent, well mounted from the imperial stables, was close behind him, the head of his horse nearly touching the saddle of the assassin, as the Emperor came. In his left hand he had gathered the reins—with his right he grasped firmly the stiletto in his bosom. But Kelch allowed his intended victim to pass quietly and made no movement. He was not to die so publicly.

As soon as the Emperor had passed the two men, whom he recognized perfectly, he gave his horse rein and rode at full speed to the great lake in the Bois de Boulogne. He was followed by perhaps thirty persons; but, wishing to rid himself of the crowd of curious people who stared at him everywhere, he once more started at a tremendous rate, so that hardly any one could follow, and retired to the Tuileries. Kelch left him some time before, and returned to the house of his friends. The same scene was almost daily repeated for a fortnight, during which poor Kelch was not permitted to be one moment out of sight. The secret agent followed him on foot and on horseback wherever he went, often dining at the same table with him, or seated at his side at the theatre; and yet so full was the unfortunate man of his own great purpose that he never noticed how he was watched and followed.

The Emperor had repeatedly sent for Griscelli, and one day, while the latter was making his report, the prefect of the police entered with a letter in which Kelch informed Mazzini that the Emperor would not survive two days longer. He insisted upon being authorized to arrest the would-be murderer on the spot; Louis Napoleon had his own plans, and ordered the secret agent to ask for a particular horse, and to be on duty at two o'clock, for the usual ride with the emperor.

All the persons interested in the conspiracy were at the same hour again on the Place de la Concorde—the Emperor, followed by a single adjutant, Kelch, in his big top boots, with a green overcoat, under which he had something concealed; and Griscelli, in plain costume. As soon as Kelch perceived Napoleon, he galloped up towards him; the Emperor thereupon started at full speed, and the secret agent had only time to whisper to the jockeys to keep close to their master, and then to follow as he could. When the party reached the Bois de Boulogne, there began a regular race at a fearful pace; low walls, hedges, brooks—all were passed, they hardly knew how, and the good Parisians who saw them fly like a vision, said the Emperor was either drunk or mad.

He was neither one or the other; he was only afraid of his life. After a race of three hours they returned the same way they had come; the horses were white with foam, and the secret agent understood why he had been ordered to select a particular horse.

When they came near the Tuileries, Kelch was forced to remain behind; in spite of all he could do with the spur and whip, his horse was unable to go any further; he was completely broken down. This suggested to Griscelli a bold thought; he made a great effort, rode past the Emperor, and cried aloud:

"Hurrah for the Napoleons! The assassin is beaten!"

The Emperor looked behind him, and seeing the poor wretch in such a bad plight, rode on slowly, ordering the agent to follow him to the palace. When he entered his rooms, Napoleon still perspiring violently, threw himself into a chair, and then drew from a secret drawer five thousand francs, which he gave to Griscelli with the words:

"Go rest, we shall want you again. Send me Pietri."

The secret agent had not rested an hour when waked by the prefect of police, who directed him to come to his house at midnight. When he appeared there he found, to his surprise, forty men who were to help him in arresting Kelch. After a long discussion, he agreed to take three of them whom he carefully picked from the number, and after having received a written order, explicitly commanding him to bring the assassin dead or alive, he started on his errand.

They went at once to the restaurant where Kelch was in the habit of dropping in several times a day and ordering dinner for six persons. At six o'clock precisely, on a second Friday, a certain Morelli entered, who had just crossed over from London in order to help Kelch, and asked when the matter was likely to come on. They told him at nine o'clock; and when the clock struck, Kelch arrived. While he was drinking a glass of absinthe, one of the men was ordered to arrest Morelli; and when this was done quietly in an adjoining room, Griscelli and another officer fell upon Kelch. The latter, however, escaped by a gigantic effort, ran swiftly through the dining room and several chambers, jumped out of the window and fell inside of a little court yard, from which a little door led to the street. If that gate had been open the whole work of the fortnight would have been lost, the murderer would have escaped, and Louis Napoleon might not have lived to see his destiny established. But Griscelli drew courage once more from his fatalistic belief that Friday brought ill luck to his victim, and that his two attacks of vertigo foretold the shedding of blood. He followed Kelch, who, when he found that he could not open the door, and that his crime was detected, resolved to sell his life at the utmost price.

He rose and cocked his pistol; Griscelli did the same, and for a few seconds the two men looked at each other in silence; then an explosion was heard, and when the smoke was cleared off, Kelch was seen lying on the stones bathed in blood. The ball entered at the nose, passed through the right eye, and came out behind the ear. His own ball had merely grazed the ear of Griscelli. At the noise, his accomplice, Morelli, came into the court, and seeing what had happened, tried to jump over the wall, but the secret agent was too quick for him. He fired again, and the ball broke Morelli's right shoulder, disabling him instantly.

At ten o'clock, the two emissaries of Mazzini were in the yard of the prefect of police. M. Pietri was overjoyed; he embraced his energetic favorite, and then hastened to announce the good news at the Tuileries, where all the ministers were assembled, full of anxiety on account of this attempt on the life of the Emperor.

The latter sent at once for Griscelli, and gave him a gratuity of ten thousand francs; the minister of police added a large sum, and the Empress promised to provide for his daughter till she reached the age of eighteen at a convent school which she had taken under her special control. All the court officers hastened, as a matter of course, to congratulate the favorite of their master on his brilliant success.

On the following day the secret agent was summoned to the cabinet of the Emperor, and there, in the presence of the imperial household, he was informed that from that day it would be his duty to watch over the safety of Louis Napoleon, to accompany him everywhere, abroad and at home, except in the interior of the palace; and that no one would be allowed to approach the person of the Emperor without his having been informed of the desire beforehand. During the Emperor's travels in the provinces, the gens d'armes and the police were to be only under his orders, and all responsibility would rest upon his shoulders.

Thus it was that the poor illiterate boy came to live in intimacy with the sovereign of our day, and the Corsican shepherd became the secret agent of the Emperor, who employed him in some of the gravest affairs and most startling adventures with which his life abounded even in later years.

Neuralgia.

The certain cure for neuralgia is found in judicious eating and exercise; and not only so, a permanent cure cannot be effected in any other way, while these are always efficient.

In neuralgia the blood is always too thick, impure, and in excess; and as diet and exercise combine to remedy these conditions, some rules in relation to them are desirable. These will be adapted to sedentary persons, to those who live indoors generally, as women, students, bookkeepers, and the like.

It is rather better to eat thrice a day, morning, noon, and night; that is, as soon after sunrise as practicable, for breakfast; dinner about 1 o'clock; supper before sundown.

Eat nothing whatever between meals.

Breakfast, a single cup of coffee or tea, some cold bread and butter, with a dish of berries or stewed fruit in summer time, and nothing else; in winter, meat, fish or poultry, or, in their stead, a couple of soft-boiled eggs.

Supper should be made of cold bread and butter, and a cup of warm drink of some kind, and nothing else.

Dinner the same as breakfast, adding only vegetables and some fruit, raw or stewed, as a dessert, and nothing else. A different kind of vegetable may be taken every other day for variety; the kind of meat may be changed at each meal.

The object in the specification above made is to discourage variety of meals, because it is this which tempts all to eat too much. Persons at times have felt at the table that they had eaten enough; but on seeing a very inviting dish unexpectedly brought in, a good meal has been eaten of this last variety. The general and hurtful error is that too great a variety is spread on our tables, not only occasioning trouble of preparation and great loss, but also a positive injury in the temptation of the appetite. The reader may try it upon himself on any two days. A dinner of one vegetable, one kind of meat and bread; at dinner the next day, let a great variety be presented; he will eat double the amount at this repast, with this remarkable difference; an hour after the first meal, he will be entirely comfortable, will feel as if he had eaten quite enough; an hour after the latter, there will be a decided discomfort, a fulness, a feeling as if some kind of relief were desirable, and in too many cases a resort to the decanter, with the vain hope of a riddance in some way. It cannot be denied that the first steps toward intemperate habits have been taken in using liquors to remove the unpleasant consequences of over-eating. A very great aid toward overcoming a habit of too hearty eating will be found in sitting down to a table with only three varieties of food.—*Dr. Hall's Health by Good Living.*

An Old-Fashioned School.

"Patrick, do you know your letters?"

"Yis sur."

"Say them, then."

"I know them by sight, sur; but I don't know their names."

"Well, this is A."

"How are you A?"

"You must not speak in that way."

"In what way shall I spake thin?"

"Say what I say."

"Yis, sur."

"This is B."

"Sure, an' is this B? I thought it was an ox yoke."

"What was the last letter I showed you?"

"I don't remember, sur."

"What bird is it that lays honey, and stings?"

"Is it a wasp, sur?"

"No, it's a bee."

"So it is; and looks like an ox-yoke."

"What letter is the third one?"

"I don't know, sur."

"What do I do when I look at you?"

"I shouldn't like to say, sur,"

"I want you to tell me,"

"I am afraid you will lick me, sur."

"What

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, June 24, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Something Wrong.

It is a matter of vast public interest that the returns to the present Census should be correctly made. But such will be very far from the case. In many instances, men have been appointed as a reward for political services, who are notoriously unfit. Again, the people for ten years past have been so hounded down by revenue assessors and tax gatherers, that they avoid the census marshals, or give figures of valuation for their property far below what it should be, under the idea that it is a dodge to exact taxes.

But another grave fault is the incompleteness of the method. For instance one branch of the marshal's business is to get the value of each one's real and personal estate. Jones, for example, buys of Smith a farm for $10,000, giving bonds and mortgage for it. The marshal asks Jones the value of his farm and puts down $10,000. He then goes to Smith and asks him the value of his property *and includes the mortgage and bonds given by Jones.* In this instance his returns show an amount just double the actual one, and is valueless in a statistical point of view.

The Knights Templar at Williamsport.

The 17th annual conclave of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania was held at Williamsport last week, beginning on Tuesday and ending on Friday. Crusade Commandery was there in force but owing to a lack of banners did not make as good a display as other commanderies with lesser numbers. About seventy-five of our Sir Knights appeared in procession. Gen. Ent was *aide-de-camp* to the grand commander, and won new friends by his Knightly bearing and good horsemanship.

It is estimated that there were not less than 15,000 strangers in Williamsport to witness the parade, while the residences of Masons along the route were decorated with emblems, and those who were not members of the order displayed the stars and stripes. Over 1,000 Knights, representing thirty Commanderies, appeared in full uniform, and sixteen bands, including the Marine of Washington, furnished music for the occasion.

Mayor Herdic and the City Councils reviewed the procession as they passed the Court House, the different Commanderies saluting them in honor of the hospitalities extended. Gov. Geary and other dignitaries were in attendance through the entire session.

After marching over the route laid down, the Knights proceeded to Herdic Park, where standing room was scarcely obtainable within hearing distance of the main stand, where the installation of the Grand Encampment Officers elect took place.

The citizens of Williamsport say they never before have been favored with such a grand display, nor have they had so many people within their limits at any one time Other occasions, such as fairs, races, mass meetings, &c., are simply nowhere in point of numbers, interest or grandeur; and never were a people better satisfied than they with the demonstration of the day.

Our valued friend and ancient comrade Col. H. B. M'Kean of the old Sixth Reserves was elected Eminent Commander for the ensuing year, and Harrisburg was selected as the place for meeting of the next annual conclave.

Columbia County Co-operative Relief Association.

Some weeks ago we published an article on this subject copied from the Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin.* The charges were so serious that we thought it our duty to call attention to them, and fully expected our cotemporary to vindicate the parties assailed, as he has had considerable pecuniary benefit from the organization. He has failed to do so, (unless abuse of us is vindication of others) and we have taken the trouble to examine the subject.

We find that the Columbia County Co-operative Relief Association was regularly chartered by our Court on the 6th of last September, its object being legal and meritorious. Among the petitioners and officers we find the names of responsible men such as W. H. Bradley, Editor of the *Republican*, Samuel Knorr, Assessor of Internal Revenue; Daniel Snyder, Abram Snyder, R. J. Millard, W. H. Woodin, H. R. Kline and others.

The object of the Association is stated to be "the relief of Fathers, Mothers, Widows and Orphans of deceased members" and this is accomplished by each member paying $5.00 for that purpose upon the death of a member. That is, if the organization numbers 1,000 persons, the families of the deceased are to receive $5,000, and a proportionally less sum for a less number. In short, it is a Mutual Life Insurance Company, and we do not see how any one can be "swindled" if the officers are thoroughly honest and conscientious. If otherwise, the members are liable to loss in this as in any Bank, Saving Fund or other organization.

Grant and Cuba.

"The great Cuban debate is over, and what does it amount to? To nothing more than the old story of the mountain and the mouse."—*N. Y. Times.*

So, after all, it seems that the official patronage of the President is stronger than Congress, and that that august body rather than lose its hold on appointments for the constituents of its honorable members, is content to receive the recent insult offered by Mr. Grant in his Cuban message, and prefers to eat "humble pie" rather than thwart the plans of His Majesty the appointing power. So be it, but we are pleased to have the vexed question settled as to "who's bossing this (administration) job."

ONE hundred and sixty-five acres of the Agricultural College land scrip, issued to Maine, were sold yesterday to G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $18,700.

Congress a Source of Danger.

When Congress assembled, on the 9th of December, it seemed to be impressed with a sense of the necessity of prompt legislative action upon the questions before the country. It made many demonstrations of a hearty willingness to dispose of business, and for a short time it seemed probable that it was really in earnest. The financial, the manufacturing, the commercial and the agricultural energies of the whole country were depressed, and business enterprise of all kinds was eagerly waiting for the establishment of a permanent policy which could be made the basis of safe action in the future. The people were inclined to be hopeful and confiding. They had patiently waited for the final completion of the measures which the war had rendered necessary, and which the resistance of the Democratic party had so long postponed; and they confidently looked to the Forty-first Congress to complete the work without further delay.

They believed, and with justice, that there were no longer any serious obstacles in the way, and that Congress could easily accomplish its work in time to allow the enterprise of the country to flow in its natural channels. With a controling majority in both Houses, and with a political reputation almost unequaled, the Republican Party had what may be justly termed a splendid opportunity. It had only to address itself to the work before it with energy and wisdom, and to make a practical response to the wishes of the country, to attract to the party even greater strength than was displayed in the campaign of 1868. We are sorry to add that the result thus far has been little better than a general disappointment of the hopes which were indulged. For over six months Congress has trifled with the people, until there is danger that the party itself will be made to suffer for the dilatoriness of its representatives. Instead of adopting a wise and well-considered course of action, Congress has frittered away month after month of precious time in dreary and profitless debate; it has allowed itself to be diverted from the essential work before it, to the consideration of a thousand paltry schemes of legislation; it has spent weeks upon a struggle between local interests over a tariff bill—a bill which ought not to have been introduced, and which there was never any prospect of passing from the beginning; it has paltered with an overwhelming popular demand for relief from excessive burdens of taxation, and has almost entirely failed to suggest any well-digested and symmetrical financial policy.

Meanwhile, the time has passed by for the current year; labor is sorely depressed; trade is paralyzed; capital is idle, and stagnation prevails in almost every branch of business. Those who are accustomed to feel the political pulse of the people detect unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction. There is grave danger that the Republican Party, six months ago strong and full of vigor, will find itself materially weakened by the inefficiency of Congress. It is unaccountable that our representatives do not see the mischief which must inevitably accrue from their do-nothing tactics. The people are fast losing patience, and, unless Congress makes haste to retrieve its error, they will be likely to visit the remissness of Republican Legislatures upon the party itself.—*Times (Republican.)*

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Punchinello thus satirizes the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment under the head of "Condensed Congress:"

In spite of the obstinate silence of Sumner, the Senate has been lively. Its first proceeding was to pass a bill—an interminable and long-drawn bill—ostensibly to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. But the title is a little joke. As no single person can read this bill and live, and no person other than a member of the bar of Philadelphia could understand, if he survived the reading of it, *Punchinello* deemed it his duty to have the bill read by relays of strong men. What is the result? Six of his most valued contributors sleep in the valley. But what are their lives to the welfare of the universe, for which he exists. The bill provides,

1. That any person of a darker color than a chrome yellow shall hereafter be entitled to vote to any extent at any election, without reference to age, sex or previous condition, anything anywhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. That any person who says that any such person ought not to vote shall be punished by a fine to the extent of his possessions, and shall be anathema.

3. That any person who shall, with intent to prevent the voting of any such person, strike such person upon the nose, mouth or other feature, within one mile of any place of voting, within one week of any day of voting, shall be punished by fine to the extent of twice his possessions, and shall be anathema.

4. That any person who shall advise any other person to question the right of any person of the hue hereinbefore specified to vote, or to do any other act whatsoever, shall be punishable by fine to the extent of three times his possessions, and shall be anathema.

5. That all the fines collected under this act shall be expended upon the endowment of "The Society for Securing the Pursuit of Happiness to American Citizens of African Descent." And if any person shall call in question the justice of such a disposition of such fines, he shall be punishable by a fine to the extent of four times his possessions, and shall be anathema.

Mr. Wilson objected to anathema. He said nobody in the Senate but Mr. Sumner knew what it meant. Besides, it was borrowing from the syllabus of a degraded superstition. He moved to substitute the simple and intelligible expression, He-be-dam.

THE Democratic State Editorial Convention assembles at Altoona on next Tuesday. We hope the fraternity will work more and talk less than they usually do on such occasions.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 21.—Colonel Morrow, of the Thirteenth Infantry, reached here last night and reports an attack by five hundred Indians upon the Fort Buford wood choppers, on the 11th inst., killing almost all of them. Colonel Morrow pronounces this the opening of the long meditated war.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

——A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

CVIII.

THE SHOWMAN'S WIFE.

It was the middle of an unusually cold and disagreeable winter. The roads were almost impassable, being in that state when neither sleighs nor wagons seemed to be the proper vehicles for speedy and comfortable locomotion. A few days before the time concerning which we are about to write, large handbills had been placarded about the streets, setting forth the wonderful and fantastic tricks which would unnoubtedly be performed by Signor Andreas and his accomplished band; while the intervals between the different slight-of-hand and magic performances, would be filled up and relieved by a performance on the banjo by a celebrated player, and singing and dancing by the Signora Andreas. The boys, as usual, were on the *qui vive* for the showmen, anticipating rare fun, and already laughing in expectancy at their novel tricks.

There was something "in the bills" that appeared to strike the fancy of the populace, for the event raised more than the usual amount of excitement in the village. We are not easily moved from our propriety, do not interest ourselves much in such matters; and although we are, or at any rate wish to be charitable, yet we confess we do not look with a very lenient eye on, nor entertain a very exalted opinion of those who are content to make a living off of the public by slight-of-hand exhibitions negro banjo playing, dancing, and immodest posturing, with a species of low legerdemain generally. Holding such opinions, we did not of course expect to find beauty, taste and refinement among the expected band of performers. While our notions of female delicacy and propriety are not so Quixotic as to exclude women from the stage in the legitimate drama, we think a strolling player, singer and dancer, a depth in the social scale to which they should not descend.

Having been detained longer than usual at our office in the evening, the hands of the clock were turning past the half after nine when we entered, as was our wont, the family sitting-room of the hotel. Upon a rocking-chair on the opposite side of the room sat a lady as yet young, though evidently a mother, as a sweet babe was calmly slumbering upon her knee. Instinctively we felt that this was *The showman's wife.* Having long been an inmate of the house, we almost felt ourself as one of the family, and taking a seat at a respectful distance, assumed the privilege accorded by strangers to each other, and particularly those living in a place, by a temporary sojourner in it, and opened a conversation with our modest looking companion.

We were soon satisfied, from some casual remark, that we had not been wrong in our conjecture as to the lady's identity; but we looked in vain for her husband; and thought we could detect her by anxious glances towards the door, and the quick ear which caught every sound, that she was impatiently awaiting his return. There was an expression on her face that told us, plainly as words, that she was unhappy. She was young, she was pretty, entertaining in conversation, with an affable manner, and an amiable countenance, notwithstanding its half melancholy expression, which, by the way, heightened the interest we already felt in her, if it did not positively enhance her beauty. It was a long hour before the signor returned, and her anxiety had once or twice shown itself in words. As he came in, a smile, half reproachful it is true, greeted him. He seemed to be the beau ideal of a brute of a husband, killing a loving and sensitive wife by a studied neglect of coolness, more crushing and heartbreaking than treatment of a harsher nature. After observing them together for a little while, and taking a part in the conversation, we arose, bowed, and left the room; and taking a light from the waiter, retired to our chamber, rather, indeed, to weave up an imaginary history of *the showman's wife* than the sleep.

The next day we observed his behavior to her very closely, and improved every opportunity of conversing with her. There was a great deal of sunshine in her disposition. A little attention, a kind word would at once clear her brow, and the joyousness of her still girlish nature would shine out in all its gladness and brilliancy. She was evidently a woman of superior endowments, and her education and early associations had been so far above the position in which she found herself placed that she was ill prepared to feel contented. She was ardent in her feelings, in the highest degree sensitive, had an unusually fine voice, and au excellently cultivated musical taste.

The success of the performance on the first night induced the company to remain for several days in the village. Their entertainments were always at night. It was nine o'clock in the evening of the second day, when we threw off our cloak and walked into the sitting-room. The babe was asleep in the cradle, and she was sitting upon the sofa, gazing abstractedly at the figures in the carpet. She looked up with a happy smile as we entered the door, but it faded instantly, and she said, "I thought it was William." We answered her at random, for the remark had sent our mind unwittingly to our bachelor apartments, and the fact that there was no one to welcome us home, after the turmoils of the day, with such a sweet smile. After some general conversation she asked, 'Has the performance closed?' We answered that we had not been there, but believed it had. We conversed on various subjects, still William came not. Finally she spoke of him, and we took advantage of the circumstance to inquire somewhat into her history. At first she appeared unwilling to speak of herself, but after a little we were favored, in substance, with the following incidents in her life.

"My father is one of the wealthies, and most respectable merchants in the City of ——, in the State of New York. I was brought up in the best society in the place, and in my education neither care nor expense was spared. I was sent to the best schools, and provided with the best teachers the country could supply. I was the only daughter of my parents, and they, as well as my brothers, lavished upon me all their fondness and attention. I was still a school girl when I became acquainted with Signor Andreas—his real name does not matter now—and our acquaintance soon ripened into intimacy. He was not a suitable companion or match for me in any respect; nor can I imagine why I should have become so infatuated, unless because of the opposition I encountered. We were engaged before we had arrived at an age suitable for appreciating and understanding the importance of the relation we were so willing to assume.

"My family were all bitterly opposed to our union. My brothers threatened the most summary proceedings should I dare to connect myself and them with the family of Signor Andreas; and declared that they would not only not acknowledge him as a brother, but would certainly discard me as a sister. Would to God I had listened to the admonitions of my mother, the rebukes of my father, or even the imprecations of my brothers! Let me tell you, sir," she continued, "that, generally speaking, the woman who will marry a man contrary to the wishes of her parents and friends, who so far disregards their tender affection and solicitude for her happiness, will seldom make an examplary wife. She who will not acknowledge the authority of a parent will seldom brook the government of a husband. I know," she remarked, seeing that we looked surprised, "that the confession is sufficiently humiliating, but I fear it is too true.

"In this state of affairs we eloped and were privately married. We were neither of us twenty years old. We left the city—the little money we were masters of was soon exhausted, and no opening seemed to present itself. Oh! the folly, the inexperience, and the self-conceit of youth. I had left all the comforts and luxuries, the home and the friends of my youth. Necessity drove us from place to place, and I feared to think where my husband picked up our precarious subsistence. Although not constantly in our present business, if I dare dignify the calling we follow with the name, yet, ever since my marriage my manner of life has been about such as you see it. I am now hurried from one part of the country to another, traveling through cold, and storm, and rain, by day and by night. Before our child was born it was endurable, but now, the exertion and exposure are too much for my constitution. That and other things are very rapidly wearing me out."

"In God's name, madam," said we, "why not return at once to your father and friends? It seems to us we would not hesitate a moment what course to pursue."

"Yes, my parents would probably receive me at home, but the truth is, I fear to ask them till the worst comes."

"Remember, madam, when the worst has come, it will then be too late."

While we were speaking, the clock struck ten!

"How terrible," said she, "is this nightly neglect and delay!"

"Does he usually stay this late after the close of the performances?"

"Frequently. His traveling agent is a man of no principle, indulges in every kind of viciousness, and is leading my husband still more and more astray. I am daily, almost hourly, losing influence with him, and his coldness and neglect"—her voice failed her; and after a moment, tears came to her relief. That is a plea we can never withstand, and as we could not offer her any consolation, although our sympathies were entirely with her, we left her to her tears and meditations, and quitted the apartment.

There was an unusual fascination about the woman, and our new-born interest in her induced us to attempt to discover what the signor was about. Putting on an old overcoat and a slouch hat, and taking a heavy cane in our hand, we sallied forth on our journey of discovery. Not being exactly certain of his tastes, we did not know at what place we might find him; but being willing to give him the benefit of the doubt, we entered the most respectable oyster saloons first. He was not to be found. As a last resort we bent our steps towards a low grog-shop and oyster cellar, where we knew that gambling was done on a small scale. The keeper eyed us suspiciously, but a quarter for a mug of ale to a few topers who were sitting around the stove, was an irresistable talisman, and with a knowing nod we passed through a door above which were the words in large letters 'POSITIVELY NO ADMITTANCE.'

A couple of tallow candles served to shed a light upon the table at the further end of a narrow room, around which were seated four men, playing the game popularly known as poker. The stakes, about forty dollars in bank notes, were lying at one end, and the game was progressing. Two of the men I knew as most abandoned scoundrels; one of them having lately, in a gambling quarrel stabbed his adversary; and the other, having boasted of the seduction of a married woman in the village, threatened the life of the husband if he dared to resent the insult. The other two were the signor and his agent. There were several men standing round the table, none of whom were sober, and all of whom were ready and willing to back their acquaintances. Having satisfied our curiosity, we debated whether we should stay and see the signor out on account of his wife, or let things take their natural course. Thinking discretion the better part of valor and the death of the whole four and their confederates no loss to the community or to any of its individual members, we quietly left the room, and throwing another quarter on the counter as we passed out, directed our steps towards the hotel.

It was about eleven o'clock when we once more entered the sitting room. *The showman's wife* was walking the floor impatient, anxious, tearful.

"I am left thus alone," she said upon our entrance, "night after night among strangers, who care not for one they know only as a strolling player. I know, I feel the estimation in which we are all held."

We begged her to calm herself, assured her that every respect should be paid her, and ventured to hope that Signor Andreas would soon make his appearance. The moments passed heavily and slowly, and she continued to pace the floor more and more impatiently.

At last she turned to us, and said, pointing to the clock—"There, it is almost midnight! If you have any compassion on me, direct me to the hall where they performed this evening. I will go and seek him." We assured her that there was no probability of finding him at the hall, and pointed out to her the rashness and probable result of such a step. She was not, however, to be put off, and finally a domestic was despatched with her to the hall. We took occasion to inform the servant where to find him; and, as we did not wish to witness the return, we retired at once to the solitude of our bed-chamber.

Long did we there muse upon what we had just heard and seen, nor could we help condemning the husband for his most unkind and ungenerous behavior to his wife. She had forsaken all and followed him. He had taken her far from the home of her childhood, far from those to whom she could naturally look for assistance and comfort; surrounded her with strangers, exposed her to the inclemency of the weather, left her unprotected and alone from dark until midnight, liable to insult and misconstruction, without appearing to care for her convenience, her comfort, or her happiness. Her natural disposition was amiable, joyous, cheerful; and her constitutional gayety would break out in spite of his neglect, like the fitful gleams of the sun in a November sky.

Before I slept I heard their voices in no very gentle concord as they passed along the gallery to their sleeping room; and at length, with my head full of them, I slept and dreamed of the signor and gamblers, and money, and women, and wine.

Early the next morning, as I was buttoning on a warm overcoat preparatory to going to my office, an open two-horse spring wagon drove up to the door, and Signor Andreas and his band of performers, and his beautiful wife, seated themselves in it. She was scarcely half clad, considering the state of the weather; and looked the very impersonation of despair as she folded her babe in her thin swawl, and laid it against her breast. I stepped out on the pavement and spoke to her. A tear trickled down her cheek as she bade me "good-bye," and I parted, I presume for ever, from *The Showman's Wife.*

In the Lions' Den.

An Appalling and Horrible Occurrence. Three of Robinson's Circus Men Killed and Four Shockingly Lacerated by the Savage Beasts.

Upon starting from Cincinnati for the season, the management of James Robinson's circus and animal show determined to produce something novel in the way of a band chariot, and conceived the idea of mounting the band upon the colossal den of performing Numidian lions, and which would form one of the principal and most imposing features of the show.

Although repeatedly warned by Professor Sexton that he deemed the cages insecure and dangerous in the extreme, the managers still persisted in compelling the band to ride upon it. Nothing, however, occurred until the fatal morning of the 12th.

The band took their places and the procession commenced to move amid the shouts of the multitude of rustics, who had assembled to witness the grand pageant and hear the enlivening strains of music. Not a thought of danger was entertained by any one, but the awful catastrophe was about to occur.

As the driver endeavored to make a turn in the streets, the leaders became entangled and threw the entire team into confusion, and he lost control of them, and becoming frightened they broke into a violent run. Upon the opposite side of the street the fore-wheel of the cage came in contact with a large rock with such force as to cause the braces and stanchions which supported the roof to give way, thereby precipitating the entire band into the awful pit below.

For an instant the vast crowd were paralyzed with fear, but for a moment only, and then arose such a shriek of agony as was never heard before. The awful groans of terror and agony which arose from the poor victims who were being torn, lacerated by the frightful monsters below, was heart-rending and sickening to a terrible degree.

Every moment some one of the band would extricate themselves from the debris and leap over the sides of the cage to the ground with a wild spring and faint away upon striking the earth, so great was their terror. But human nature could not stand and see men literally devoured before their very eyes, for there were willing hearts and strong arms ready to render every assistance necessary to rescue the unfortunate victims of this shocking calamity.

A hardware store which happened to stand opposite was invaded by the request of the noble-hearted proprietor, and pitchforks, crowbars and long bars of iron, and in fact every available weapon was brought into requisition. The side doors of the cage were quickly torn from their fastenings, and then a horrible sight was presented to view. Mingled among the brilliant uniforms of the poor unfortunates lay legs, arms, torn from their sockets and half devoured, while the savage brutes glared ferociously with their sickly green colored eyes upon the petrified crowd. Professor Charles White arrived at this moment and gave orders in regard to extricating the dead and wounded—he well knowing it would be a difficult and dangerous undertaking to remove them from the infuriated monsters.

Stationing men with forks and bars at every available point, he sprang fearlessly into the den amid the monsters, and commenced raising the wounded, and passing them upon the outside to their friends. He had succeeded in removing the wounded, and was proceeding to gather up the remains of the lifeless, when the mammoth lion, known to showmen as old Nero, sprang with a frightful roar upon his keeper, fastening his teeth and claws in his neck and shoulders, lacerating him in a horrible manner. Professor White made three herculean efforts to shake the monster off, but without avail, and gave orders to fire upon him.

The contents of four of Colt's navys were immediately poured into the carcass of the ferocious animal, and he fell dead; and the brave little man, notwithstanding the fearful manner in which he was wounded, never left the cage until every vestige of the dead was carefully gathered together and placed upon a sheet, preparatory for burial. It was found that three of the ten were killed outright, and four others terribly lacerated. The names of the killed are August Schoer, Conrad Freiz and Charles Greiner. Coffins were produced and an immediate funeral determined upon, as the bodies were so frightfully torn and lacerated as to be unrecognizable to their most intimate friends.

The lions are the same ones which nearly cost Prof. Charles White his life two years ago, while traveling with the Thayer & Noyes party, and were known to be a dangerous cage of animals. Every attention is being given to the sufferers by the kind and hospitable citizens of Middletown, and at last accounts they were all pronounced out of danger.—*Middletown (Mo.) Banner.*

Startling Affray Between Two Crazy Brothers.

Not long ago one Lawrence Rapps, living near Monroe, Detroit, became deranged, being subject to fits of melancholy and weeping. He continued to grow worse until it became necessary to send him to the asylum at Kalamazoo. One morning last week George F. Streeter was to start with the unfortunate man for the asylum, but felt that he should need assistance, and Christopher Rapps, brother of the crazy man, volunteered to accompany Streeter. The Detroit *Free Press* says:

"On the train the two brothers had a seat directly in front of the officer, and it was noticed that the insane man grew more and more excited. He continued to groan and weep, deploring the calamity that was so soon to separate the two, perhaps forever, and refused to be comforted by the sympathetic and cheering words of the officer. Lawrence had now and then a glimpse of reason, and, when the trio got off for dinner at the junction, was the coolest of the three. They all sat down at the hotel dining-table, the officer between the brothers. The table was filled with men, women and children, passengers on the train which stood opposite the door. The meal had only commenced, when Christopher, the sane brother, suddenly uttered a loud scream of sorrow and despair which startled every one, causing every cheek to turn pale. As he shrieked he rose from the table, dashed the officer aside as one might a child, and then the two insane brothers locked together in a mad struggle. Up and down they whirled, shrieking, kicking, striking, pulling, each one a giant in strength, each one a demon in his hate. The strongest men trembled and pushed away from the strange scene, the women screamed, and for a moment or two there was such a strange spectacle there as one never witnessed in his lifetime. The mad brothers struggled and writhed, now one down, then the other until some of the passengers cried "shoot them!" The officer, coolest of all, made several efforts to separate the combatants, which was accomplished by Lawrence seizing his brother's hat and springing through the crowd to the door. He went straight aboard the train, clambering on top of the cars. Christopher was thrown down and bound, and then came a struggle to secure the other brother and take him from the car. The feat was at length accomplished, and then he was tied, hand and foot, and left at the hotel, while Streeter came on to this city with Christopher. The victim was locked up at the Central Station while the officer returned to go forward with the other, and will return to-day and take this one to Monroe. The yells and shrieks of the poor fellow confined at the station were enough to make one tremble, and he jumped and bounded against the door of his cell in a way that shook the building. The whole incident is one of the strangest that has occurred for a long time, and but for the torn clothes and scratches exhibited by the officer, and the yells and shrieks of the last victim of the fearful disease, might seem like a romance.

The New Attorney General.

WE are now enabled to answer the question, Who is Ackerman? Amos T. Ackerman, appointed by the President to the office of Attorney General of the United States, made vacant by the resignation of E. R. Hoar, is a native of New Hampshire, but has for many years resided in the State of Georgia. He studied law with the late J. M'Pherson Berrien. When the secession movement came on, he opposed it, but afterward yielded to the current which swept his State out of the Union. In 1862 we find him raising a regiment for the armies of Jeff. Davis, and shortly afterward a member of the staff of Gen. Robert Toombs. He served about eighteen months in the Confederate army. After the failure of the Southern cause, he applied to Congress for remission of his political sins, which was granted in a bill for the removal of the disabilities of sundry repentant rebels. In his petition for restoration to the rights of citizenship, he states that he entered the Confederate service voluntarily, but promises if Congress will only forgive him, he will go and sin no more. He has been a "republican" ever since he received the congressional absolution, and in 1868 was on the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket for his State. When Gen. Grant became President, he appointed the humble and repentant Ackerman U. S. District Attorney for the district of Georgia, which position he has held until the present time. Though acting with the so-called "republican" party of his State, it is said that he has been an earnest and consistent opponent of the Bullock faction.—*Patriot.*

Origin of the Term Free Mason.

Dr. Buchan says: "The members of the building fraternities were called free masons, not because they were freemen, but because they were free masons; that is to say, that being masons, and having granted to them, as such, the king's peace or freedom of his kingdom, they were free as masons to work anywhere there; but they were not altogether free, apart from that character, for, as men, they were not free to intermeddle with the politics or other affairs of the country, but as members of the building fraternities their presence is needful in the kingdom for the purpose of carrying on the buildings; and in order to encourage and protect them, the masonic fraternities received by charter, or otherwise, the protection of the "King's peace," which entitled them to be held free as masons from all molestation, and being employed on the magnificent buildings then erecting for the church, they therefore received the protection of the church also. Hence, having the freedom of their country in their masonic capacity, and the protection of both church and king, they were doubly free, no noble nor any one daring to insult, attack or enslave them, because they were the 'free masons.'"

REMEMBER, tax-payers, that Mercur voted to continue the present odious income tax, and also voted against reducing it from five to three per cent.

Congressional.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 16th, 1870.

Mr. Edmunds called up the House bill to define the duties of Pension agents, to prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes. The bill provides, among other things, for the quarterly payment of pensions, and makes the fees of pension agents uniform.

HOUSE.

Mr. Maynard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to relieve coal from all taxation, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. After discussion, the bill was recommitted. The House then proceeded to vote on the currency bill and amendments. The amendments offered by Messrs. Ingersoll, Lynch, and Smith, of Oregon, were severally rejected. Others were agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas 98, nays 81.

FRIDAY, June 17.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Franking bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and a protracted debate ensued. A motion to postpone the subject till next session was defeated by 17 to 31. An amendment continuing the present provisions of the law regarding free transmissions of newspapers was adopted. An amendment depriving members of Congress and postmasters of the privilege was offered. The Senate adjourned without voting on the amendment.

In the House, a bill was reported to abolish the duty on all kinds of coal. The House at an early stage in the proceedings began to vote on the Cuban resolutions. The substitute offered by Mr. Bingham, on Wednesday, for the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was adopted by a vote of 102 to 88. The Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill reported non-agreement with the Senate, and the House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment relating to the Navy Pension Fund. The Sergeant-at-arms was directed to take Woods, the assailant of Mr. Porter, to Richmond to testify in a murder trial, and then bring him back to await the action of the House.

SATURDAY, June 18.—In the Senate, yesterday, at the expiration of the morning hour, the Banking bill coming up in regular order, Mr. Sumner endeavored to have it set aside, and the Mrs. Lincoln Pension bill further considered. This was not done, however. The evening session did not close until nearly midnight. The Post-office Appropriation bill was the subject under consideration the entire time. The Franking question was brought in by amendments and discussed. Mr. Sumner's cheap postage amendment was rejected; Mr. Nye's (a two-cent postage in place of three) was adopted; but no final action was reached on the measure.

In the House the Committee on Elections reported in the Virginia contested case in favor of Mr. McKensie, the sitting member. A bill to equalize bounties was reported from the Military Committee, and at once passed through the various stages. It allows $8 33⅓ to non-commissioned officers, soldiers and musicians for each month's service between the 12th of April, 1861, and the 9th of May, 1865, deducting United States bounties already paid.

SENATE.

MONDAY, June 20.—Mr. Conkling reported back the House bill in relation to naturalization, with an amendment, and gave notice that at an early day he should call it up. The Post Office appropriation bill was then taken up, and a number of amendments debated until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of B. F. Whittemore, Representative elect from the First district of South Carolina. He suggested that the case should be postponed. He now moved the House postpone the case until Tuesday, after the morning hour, and then take up the naked question on Whittemore's admission. Agreed to—80 yeas to 9 nays.

TUESDAY, June 21.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reduce taxation was reported from the Committee on Finance. The Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment abolishing the franking privilege. Mr. Sumner's proposition for cheap postage was voted down. An amendment providing for two cents postage was also rejected. Another was offered allowing each member of Congress $500 for postage, and was rejected. An amendment that the bill shall not take effect until Oct. 1, was agreed to. Without acting on any other amendment, the Senate took a recess.

In the House a number of bills were introduced, among them one authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American Provinces for their admission as States of the Union, and one to annex the Republic of San Domingo. A bill authorizing New Mexico to organize as a State under the name of "Lincoln," was reported from the Committee on Territories, and was recommitted. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Fortification bill, appropriating $1,264,750. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was voted down by 59 to 66. The bill was, after a long debate reported to the House and passed. The Army bill, appropriating $29,977,367, was taken up in Committee of the Whole; $50,000 was added for meteorological observations and $20,000 for shade trees in the Northern cemeteries, and the bill was reported and passed.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—The House bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue was passed. The Senate took up the unfinished business, the post office appropriation bill and franking repeal amendments. Mr. Trumbull's amendment limiting the franking privilege hereafter to the departments, and allowing public documents to be franked only from Washington City, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 25. The question recurring on Mr. Ramsey's proposition to repeal the franking privilege, a large number of amendments were proposed, only one of which was adopted, to wit: prohibiting any allowance for stamps or increased pay to Senators or Representatives in consequence of the franking repeal. Mr. Ramsey's amendment as amended was rejected—yeas 26, nays 28. The bill then passed, and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for a full and general grace, amnesty, and oblivion of wrongful acts doings, and omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The case of B. F. Whittemore, of South Carolina, then came up by special assignment. Mr. Logan offered a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs and of the House, in reporting and adopting a resolution declaring Mr. Whittemore, by his conduct in selling military and naval cadetships, unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives; also, reciting his re-election and the presentation of his credentials, and resolving that the House of Representatives decline to allow the said B. F. Whittemore to be sworn as a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, and direct that his credentials be returned to him. After a long discussion the previous question was seconded—yeas 81, nays 67—and then the resolution offered by Mr. Logan was adopted—yeas 130, nays 24.

Latest News.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The great topic of interest at the capital to-day is the change in the cabinet. It was sudden and unexpected to many of the most promiaent republican senators and representatives. On Tuesday Attorney-General Hoar was at the cabinet meeting, in good humor, and certainly with no intention of resigning then, for he informed several members of the press that he was going home for a few days, and would then return, and remain here nearly all the summer.

His resignation was communicated to the President last evening, in a brief, but friendly note, in which he stated that he had finally determined to withdraw from public life, and trusted that the president would accept his resignation, to take effect upon the confirmation of his successor.

He visited the White House at 12 o'clock, and while he was in consultation with the president, General Porter carried to the Senate the name of the Hon. Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, as attorney general, vice Hoar resigned.

It is well known that this was a surprise to Judge Hoar. He did not dream that Mr. Ackerman was to be his successor, nor did Secretary Fish, for the latter entered the White House after Gen. Porter went to the Senate with the nomination, and was then informed of it. Senator Sumner expressed his surprise, and called on Judge Hill, of Georgia, to get the status of Mr. Ackerman. In this he was followed by Senators Pomeroy, Thayer, Thurman and others.

POTTSVILLE, June 16.—James Mulhooney, on trial for shooting the boy Hoag, at Mahanoy City, a few months ago, walked quietly away from the court house, at the adjournment of the court this noon, and has not been heard from since. He was on bail, which has been forfeited.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died *this morning* at two o'clock, in his sixty-fifth year, of cancer of the throat, from which he has been suffering for some time past. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Williams, also died at four o'clock this morning, at his residence.

A NEW WAY OF KILLING OFF THE INDIANS.

SALT LAKE, June 18.—A gentleman just returned from Omaha reports the following:

On Wednesday, June 15, as the railroad train approached the Platte river, the engineer discovered a band of Indians, about three hundred strong, all mounted, crossing the track. As the train neared the Indians they began to yell, and the engineer, supposing that they were about to attack the train, put on more steam and dashed through the crowd, killing thirteen Indians, and many ponies.

READING, June 21.—An atrocious infant murder took place yesterday afternoon, near Boyertown, in this county. A little child of Mr. William Leedy, about a year old, had its throat cut with a butcher knife by a girl about thirteen named Catharine Hummell, employed in the family as a nurse. The deed was perpetrated while the family were out at work in the hay field.

The girl at first charged the crime on a watchman on the railroad, but circumstances pointed almost conclusively to her guilt, which it is said she afterwards admitted. No motive is known excepting that she killed the child because it was troublesome. After the murder she fled to the woods and was not apprehended till this morning when the driver of the Boyertown stage picked her up near Stiversville and brought her to this city, when she was committed.

Communicated.

SHENANDOAH CITY, June 13th, 1870.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—*Dear Sir*—News and items are scarce in our little town, but perhaps there will be something more worthy of note by next issue.

William Davenport was charged with committing a rape on Charlotte Davenport, his own daughter, a little girl about 14 years of age. This was a most outrageous case. It was shown that the defendant had frequently had connection with her. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty without hesitation. The parties are from Mahanoy City, and not yet sentenced.

Just before going to post I received information that the prisoner mentioned above, committed suicide in prison on Friday night.

JOHN A. TITMAN.

CATAWISSA, June 10, 1870.

CAPT. BROCKWAY:—I see in the *Republican* an announcement of Marshals to take the Census in this County. As there are a large number of crippled soldiers in our midst perfectly competent to do this work, and to whom the position would have been a great blessing, why were they not appointed?

SIXTH RESERVES.

Our absence from home last week prevented an earlier reply to the above letter. We can only answer that the appointments were made on the recommendation of Mercur and the small fry politicians of this County, and of course a soldier stood no chance with them. The Democratic party in this County conferred its two best offices on soldiers, but the opposition ignore them on every occasion.

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, June 24, 1870.

DON'T forget the Festival now going on at Snyder's Hall,

WE ANNOUNCE this week the name of a new candidate for Commissioner.

WE are informed that the whiskey belonging to the late Martin Billmeyer has been turned over to the administrator, and his farm released from seizure. It is a tardy act of justice.

LECTURE, in the Hall of Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday evening June 27th, by the Rev. Mr. Creever. All young men and young women are most earnestly invited to attend.

GYPSIES.—These singular people have made their annual visit to our town and have quite an encampment on the banks of Fishing Creek below the town. There is of course the usual number of horses, dogs and fortune tellers. They are sharp traders especially in horses.

RESIGNED.—Hon. John N. Conyngham, President Judge of the courts of Luzerne County, has resigned. He has been a Judge for twenty-nine years, and leaves the bench with the love and respect of the people in this section of the state. He intends to continue his residence at Wilkes Barre.

FOR a week or two our neighbor has not had a word to say about his "rush of job-work." The fact is, although we have enlarged our bulletin board it is constantly filled with fresh jobs, while the blackness of that of our cotemporary stands out unblemished by a job longer than two weeks.

THE Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of York Pa., has just returned from Texas, where he was engaged as counsel in an important railroad case in which there was an enormous sum of money involved. Judge Black received for his fees $1,000 per diem for every day he was absent from home, and he was gone for about one month.

STORMY.—We were visited on Monday afternoon and evening last by quite severe storms accompanied by hail. The lightning was unusually vivid and frequent in the evening. The temperature on the following morning was noticeably cooler, which would seem to indicate that larger quantities of hail fell in neighboring places than here.

P. S. F.—A Danville correspondent asks if "it is true that there is a slate quarry in active operation in this county?" We have received similar inquiries before, and would answer that there is; but as the parties interested do not seem to be sufficiently alive to their own interests to advertise their own business, we are unable to give our correspondent any further information.

THE DIFFERENCE. — Whittemore, who was in reality kicked out of the house some time since for selling cadetships, has been re-elected and sent back by 8,000 majority, whilst Golladay, of Kentucky, a Democrat, who was charged with the same offence, though not convicted, and resigned, was not even thought of again by his Democratic constituency. Comment is unnecessary.

HOT WEATHER.—The intense heat which prevailed on Sunday and Monday last, appears to have been general throughout the country, and to have been more severe than is usual even in July. New York papers record eleven cases of sun stroke in one day. The thermometer in Bloomsburg, on Sunday was 95° in the shade! Pretty warm that,—for June.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—On Saturday last a man by the name of Isaac Keen, Jr., was brought to the jail of this county by Henry Fowler, James Sponenburg and Levi Bredbender, on the charge of being concerned in the late atrocious murder of young Yohe. On the following day a man by the name of Michael Hartzell was placed in jail, charged with being concerned in the murder. He was arrested three or four miles from Millinville.

JUDGE Warren J. Woodward, it is stated, has recently made a decision that all Mortgages and Judgments are free of tax. The County Commissioners of Berks county had the impression that Mortgages and Judgments given to purchase money for real estate or for the improvement of the same, were free of tax, and that Mortgages and Judgments given for money lent for other purposes were taxable. In an amicable suit to test the question, Judge Woodward rendered the above decision in the case.

TERRIBLE STORM.—The storm which occurred on Monday last was exceedingly severe in New York and in the New England States. It was accompanied by thunder and lightening of immense quantities of hail, some of which measured *ten inches* in circumference, and weighed *ten ounces*. The damage to crops and fruit trees is immense, and the destruction of glass incalculable. We have heard of but one case of life, that of a cabman who was struck by lightning. The frequency and violence of hail storms is beyond anything known in the United States for many years.

LIBERALITY.—As our large bulletin board has been found to be too small to contain the great amount of job work daily issued from this office, we are willing to cover those black nondescript notices in front of the *Republican* office with fresh posters from day to day, and at the same time allow that establishment the credit of doing them, which it will doubtless be given by casual observers. This is certainly fair, not to say liberal, benefiting, at the same time, our advertisers and our unfortunate and destitute neighbor. What say you, Dr?

TOWN COUNCIL.—The Council met on Saturday evening June 18th. All the members being present, Ordinances No. 2 and 3, relative to police organization &c., were passed. Gen. W. H. Ent was authorized to lay a side-walk on the alley adjoining his property. The appropriation of Town Treasurer was raised at 2 per cent of all moneys received and accounted for by him. E. R. Ikeler was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $150 per annum. Thomas Geddes was elected Chief of Police for the ensuing year. Adjourned, to meet on Tuesday evening June 21st, at which time orders were directed to be drawn to cover bills incurred in building Lock-up; for making copy of Assessment List and for copy of Act of Incorporation. Adjourned to Saturday, June 25th.

OUR TOWN CLOCK.—It has been said on some time that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," and we are inclined to think that is the trouble with our town time. We are not aware that any person is especially accountable for the keeping in running order of the clock, but this we *do* know, that the person *should* be. If there is no human being in this town with the power and authority to give us a reliable time, let the Commissioners appoint some one. It would be a thousand times better to spend a few dollars per year for the convenience, than to have scores of housekeepers and workingmen vexed by the want of it. This is a little matter, as the boys say, is about "played out," as well as the patience of the people. The clock belongs to the public, and they are entitled to have the benefit from it. There is an urgent need of reform, so let us have it.

THE editor of the *Republican* boasts about some big calves among his subscribers. We give up. In that respect we cannot approach him.

ALPHABETICAL.—The following sentence of only 34 letters, contains all the letters of the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags."

NEW PAPER.—We learn that Col. Levi L. Tate will start a new paper in Williamsport, about the 4th of July next, to be called the *Sun and Democrat*. The old gentleman cannot remain idle and turns as naturally to editorial duties as the flowers to the sun.

THE LONGEST DAY.— Tuesday last was the longest day of the year—being a little more than fifteen hours between the rising and the setting of the sun. There will be little or no change in the length of the next three or four days, and then their lengths will gradually, decrease untill the 21st of December, which will be the shortest day, with only about nine hours between sunrise and sunset.

NELLIE O'NEIL'S TROUPE.—This company of theatrical artists gave two entertainments in the Court House in this place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last. They were the first of the kind who have visited us. Their performances were lively and sparkling interspersed with singing and dancing, and gave much satisfaction. The audiences were not as large as we had fancied they would be. The energy and ability of the company certainly deserved better houses. Perhaps they may do better at their next visit.

CORRECTION.—The *Sunbury Guard*, in an article on Governor Geary, makes the following statement:

"It forcibly reminds us of his address to the orphans at the Orangeville school in Columbia county. After addressing the boys upon their duties toward their instructors, and the advantages of an education, &c., he turned to the little girls, remarking; 'Now, girls, you know I am the Governor. I want to give you some advice. Be obedient to your teachers, be cleanly in your person, study hard to accomplish your task, but above all be virtuous, and some day, who, knows, you may occupy the proud and exalted position now occupied by Mrs. Geary,' and closed by kissing them in turn."

Whatever "kissing" was done, was at the Normal School in this place, and we don't want the Orangevillans to claim the credit of it.

DON PIATT IS PAINED.—Don, writing from Washington says:

I was pained to learn from the High Custodian of the boot jack, yesterday that the Administration had been down with the wine cholic. The Administration had imprudently partaken of strawberries and cream. Whether the berries were too ripe, like Cuba, or not ripe enough, like San Domingo, I do not know; but the cream soured and curdled so that the digestive apparatus of the Administration was paralyzed and the fruit, instead of digesting, went into rapid decay, causing a fearful accumulation of foul gases in the stomach of the Administration, disturbing the bowels and causing intense pain. The treatment consisted of a mustard plaster to the bowels and stomach of the Administration—and a hot brick to the small of the back. In forty-eight hours the Administration was sufficiently convalescent to bear fifteen minutes of the State Department where the venerable Sardine gave small doses of Catacazy on hemp and Thornton on Fenianism.

RASPBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Baptist Church of Bloomsburg, (for the first time) intend holding a Raspberry, Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival, the proceeds to be devoted to their Sabbath School. It will be held in Snyder's Hall, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, June 23d, 24th and 25th. Among other inducements the Society have procured a beautiful and expensive Gavel, to be voted for by the Masons, Odd Fellows, American Mechanics, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Sons of America and Good Templars; the Lodge receiving the highest number of votes to be the recipient. Also a complete set of Dickens' Works, Diamond, Edition, handsomely bound, and illustrated by Darley, to be given to the Lawyer receiving the highest number of votes. Also a handsome Dressing Gown, offered by the Baptist Dorcas Society, to the Editor receiving the highest number of votes. First-class music will be given at intervals by Prof. Niles and daughter. A cordial invitation is generally extended.

BY ORDER OF COM.

EPISCOPAL.—The Bishop of this Diocese recommends immediate action to secure an endowment for the proposed new Episcopate of at least fifty thousand dollars, and has appointed the following named gentlemen to solicit subscriptions, and, judging by the names, to head the list with a sum which shall be an example of liberality:

Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk.
Wm. Buehler, Harrisburg.
Judge Maynard, Williamsport.
Isaac Eckert, Reading.
T. E. Franklin, Lancaster.
Wm. L. Conyngham, Wilkes-Barre.
H. Stanley Goodwin, Bethlehem.
T. R. Sitgraves, Easton.
H. B. Rockwell, Scranton.
J. Hervey Barton, Lock Haven.
P. Baldy, Jr., Danville.
C. R. Paxton, Bloomsburg.
Z. H. Russell, Honesdale.
Judge Watts, Carlisle.
Henry Colt, Allentown.
Charles Baber, Pottsville.
W. H. Cooper, Montrose.

DEDICATION.—The new Evangelical Lutheran Church at Muncy Hill, Madison township, Columbia county, near White Hall, will be dedicated Lord's day, July 3d, at ten o'clock in the morning.

OUR friend Henry James Clark, of Bloomsburg, Pa., having spent several weeks in our city, left us on Monday morning. He was pleased with our climate, country and people. He made hosts of friends here, and all are anxious that he should permanently locate among us. We are glad to learn that he proposes paying us another visit ere long.—*North Carolinian.*

OFFICIAL ORDER AFFECTING ASSOCIATIONS.—The following order from the Treasury Department, in response to an inquiry from one of our citizens, affects benevolent and other associations and contains information important to know:

SIR: John McDermott, Treasurer of St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, has written to this office respecting stamp duty on orders and receipts of above Association, and has been referred to you.

Orders on the Treasurer issued officially by an officer of the Society, to a third party for payment of dues, to sick members, &c., should be stamped at the rate of promissory notes, the same as orders drawn on his own bank by the cashier. Series, No. 10, page 15, 23 paragraph.

Receipts given by officers of the Society in the common course of business for sums exceeding $20 should be stamped.

But if orders or receipts pass between the officers of the Society, for instance the Secretary and Treasurer, not for the purpose of making payments, but merely to regulate the internal accounts of the Association, it is held that they need not be stamped.

Yours, Respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

JOHN R. BREITENBACH, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue, 6th District, Norristown, Pa.

SPECIAL attention of the *Ladies* is invited to the *Hyperion Hair Curlers*, advertised in this issue, by Messrs. McMillan & Co., 63 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, June 20.—An exciting and interesting game of base ball took place to-day on the Capitoline grounds at Brooklyn, N. Y., between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the once famous Atlantics, of Brooklyn.

The Philadelphia boys started for home to-night, claiming to have won the championship, this being their second defeat of the Atlantics this season.

ATHLETICS.	O.	R.	ATLANTICS.	O.	R.
Reach, 2d b	4	3	Pierce, s. s	3	0
McBride, p	2	4	Smith, 3d b	3	1
Malone, c	3	2	Start, 1st b	3	1
Fisler, 1st b	2	3	Chapman, l. f	3	0
Sensenderfer, c. f.	2	3	Ferguson, c	2	1
Schaefer, r. f.	1	2	Zeiller, p	4	0
Radcliffe, s. s	3	3	Hall, c. f	3	0
Bechtel, l. f.	6	0	Pike, 2d b	2	0
Pratt, 3d b	4	0	McDonald, r. f	3	0
	27	19		27	3

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletic	2	1	2	7	2	2	0	3	0	0—19
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—3

Umpire—C. Glover, of the Empire Club.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The game between the Red Stockings and Athletics was the most exciting that has ever been played here. The following is the result:

Red Stockings—2, 2, 7, 5, 3, 4, 2, 0, 2—27
Athletics—7, 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 4, 0—25.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ASTONISHING.—The business done by Moyer Bros. of this place, in Mason's Patent Fruit Jars, with porcelain lined tops, the best in the market. They are receiving them by the car load, and are fully determined to fill the demand this season. Send in your orders early, as the season bids fair to be a fine one for fruit, and the call for these superior jars is immense.

HEAT.—Now is the time, when the hot season has fairly set in, to procure from David Lowenberg one of those delightfully cool summer suits of which he has a full assortment. If you can not keep cool in one of them, you might as well make up your mind to sizzle. But the experiment is worth trying, so call on him by all means. He is bound to please all classes of purchasers.

FOR Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Laryngitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Alterative Extract, or Golden Medical Discovery. It is also a great blood purifier and strength restorer or tonic. Sold by druggists or send three and a quarter dollars to R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., and get three bottles free of Express charges.

A FEW weeks ago we published a price list of some of the leading articles of Dry Goods in M. P. Lutz's Store. The prices were so much lower than people had been paying, that some thought the goods must be of an inferior quality, or he could not afford to sell them at such prices. Since then people have examined and tested the quality, and thousands of customers are now willing to testify that there is not a better class of goods kept in northern Pennsylvania. The increased patronage has induced him to put some styles of goods still lower than the price we published.

TOWN ORDINANCE NO 2.

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH A POLICE DEPARTMENT AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it Ordained and Enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by Authority of the same.

SECTION I.—*Art.* 1—That the Town Council shall annually at their 1st or 2nd meeting in each year, appoint a Chief of Police, who shall be a resident, over twenty-five years of age; and such assistant Policemen as the Council may deem expedient.

Art. 2.—It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to see that all the regular Police attend to their duties, faithfully in the performance of all things required of them by law or by the Town ordinances; and use their best endeavors to preserve the peace and quietness of the Town: and whenever occasion requires, to detail a special Police to aid him and them to suppress riots and rows, and to call to his assistance any or all the citizens of the Town to aid in quieting disturbances and making arrests.

Art. 3.—It shall be the duty of all Policemen to wear some suitable and uniform badge, cap or other insignia of office by which they may be known and recognized; to be designated and authorized by the Town Council.

Art. 4.—It shall be the duty of every citizen of the town when called upon by a Town officer, by the High Constable or by any Police officer, to assist in the preservation of public order, and in the prevention of all assaults, riots, tumults or disturbances; and each person refusing or neglecting to assist when so called upon shall upon conviction pay a fine not exceeding three dollars for each neglect or refusal, with costs.

Art 5.—Any Policeman refusing or neglecting to go with and assist the Chief of Police, or the High Constable, in quieting disturbances, or in making arrests shall, on conviction pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every neglect or refusal, with costs.

Art. 6.—Any person offering any resistance to or in any wise interfering with a Policeman of the Town or High Constable in making arrests, or in the discharge of any other duty, shall, on conviction before the President of the Town Council, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for the first offence and not exceeding ten dollars for each subsequent offence; and any person striking, or otherwise offering violence to an officer, or his assistant, when in the discharge of his duty, shall, on conviction before the President of the Town Council, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding Twenty dollars for each offence, with costs.

Art. 7.—Each regular Police officer shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before entering upon the duties of his office to support the constitution of the U. S., and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to perform the duties of his respective office with fidelity; which oath or affirmation shall be filed among the records of the corporation.

ORDINANCE NO. 3.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SEC. 6 ART. 2 OF ORDINANCE NO. 1.

Be it Ordained and Enacted, by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by Authority of the same.

SEC. 3.—That hereafter every bitch owned or kept by any person within the Town limits, shall be taxed two dollars, and so much of the second article of the sixth section of Town ordinance, No. 1, entitled "An ordinance for the preservation of the peace and for other purposes," enacted the 13th day of May, 1876, as is inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby repealed.

E. MENDENHALL, *President.*

Attest: F. COOLEY, *Secretary.*
June 18, 1870.

The above Ordinances to take effect from and after the 15th day of July, A. D. 1870.

E. MENDENHALL, *Pres't.*
Attest: F. COOLEY, *Sec'y.*

MARRIAGES.

COLEMAN—AMMERMAN—On June 14th, by Rev. J. Fearon Brown, Mr. J. Clinton Coleman and Miss Amanda E. Ammerman, of Asbury, Columbia county, Pa.

CARL—SNYDER—On the 19th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Joseph N. Carl, of Catawissa, to Miss Caroline Snyder, of Locust township.

KARNS—SMALE—At the Exchange Hotel, Catawissa, June 12, 1870, by Rev. Dr. Kilgore, Mr. James F. Karns, and Miss Rebecca A. Smale, both of Shickshinny.

REINHAMER—GREENWOOD—At Wilkes-Barre, June 9, 1870, by A. B. Winder, J. P., Mr. Solomon A. Reinhamer, of Lehighton, Pa., to Miss Frances A. Greenwood, of Benton.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.25
Rye "	1 40
Corn "	1 03
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	7 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 95
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	10
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	2 25
Hams	22
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 " "	40
Bloom	$39
LUMBER.	
Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

MATHIAS KLINE,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN P. HANNON,
CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county, are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1870, between the hours of three o'clock and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, to select two Congressional conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress; two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly; to nominate one person for Associate Judge: one person for Sheriff; one person for Jury Commissioner, one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner, and one person for County Auditor: To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1235 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jc21'70-1y.

BRIDGE NOTICE

We will meet at Mr. Isaac Klingamon's, in Beaver twp., on Thursday the 7th day of July next, from 12 o'clock, M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., to let contract to move the covered Bridge at that place to a point about ¼ mile up creek. New lap shingles, clear of sap, to be used. The bridge to be same length as old one; wing walls to be about same as old ones. Abutments to be 13 feet above low water mark. Plan and specifications can be seen on the ground at day of letting or at this office in the meantime. All communications relating this matter will be properly attended to.

DAVID YEAGER, } Comms.
WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS, } Col. Co.

Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office,
Bloomsburg, June 22, 1870.

RULE ON THE HEIRS OF SARAH A. BOWMAN.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Thomas Bowman, Henry Bowman, Wesley Bowman, Hiram Bowman, S. B. Bowman, George L. Bowman, Manassa Bowman, John Bowman, Mary intermarried with Philip Moyer, Celina Smith, Henry Bowman, Andrew Bowman, John Bowman, Celesta Miller, wife of William Miller, Matilda Ritter, wife of Wm. T. Ritter, Jane, wife of Thomas Culver, Martha Bowman, Joseph Bowman and said Martha being a minor, who has for her guardian Solomon Nihart, lineal descendants of Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, and to all other persons interested, GREETING: You are hereby required to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Sarah A. Bowman, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 6th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, June 24, 1870.-4w.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

7.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.

PRIVATE SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale about

90 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Kline, Daniel Shultz, Jacob Asb, Jacob Beishline and others, Fifteen Acres of which is cleared land. It also contains a good young orchard,

A FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

and a never failing spring of water. Also a first class

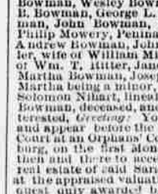
SAW AND LATHE MILL.

The balance of the tract is heavily timbered with oak, white pine, &c.,

For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned. The actual number of acres will be determined by survey.

Benton, June 24, 1870-tf WM. APPLEMAN.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS.



AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES.

(*Patented July 9th, 1867.*)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair.

Manufactured only and for sale by

McMILLAN & CO.
No. 63 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold at Dry Goods, Trimmings and Notion Stores.

N. B.—Single Box 25 cents; 3 Boxes assorted sizes, 65 cts. *Mailed free* to any part of the united States, upon receipt of the money.

jc21'70-3m.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 16th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas C. Fowler, one of the administrators of Benjamin Fowler, late of Centre twp., Columbia co., dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a

A LOT OF GROUND

situate in Centre township, Columbia county, described as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of John Foster, on the east by lands of Gilbert H. Fowler, on the south by lands of Fred. Shafer and on the west by the same, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn and out buildings

CONTAINING EIGHT ACRES,

The petitioner therefore prays the Court to order the sale of the said real estate for payment o f the debts, &c., of the said decedent.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent., at the confirmation of the sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage.

THOMAS C. FOWLER,
Administrator.

jc24 70-4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday, July 2, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit, situate in the town of Montana, township of Conyngham, Columbia county, bounded on the east by a fifteen foot alley, on the south by lands of the estate of Peter Helwig, on the west by Centre street, being fifty feet in width as laid out on map of said town.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph U. Leiby.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, June 17, '70. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, on the premises on Wednesday, July 6, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the interest of William D. Albertson in the following real estate, situate in Greenwood township in the county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of John Staley, on the east by lands of Joseph Keller, on the south by lands of Aaron Reece, on the west by lands of Andrew Gray, containing about fifty acres. Also the interest of said William D. Albertson, in a certain lot of ground situate in the township of Greenwood, aforesaid, and bounded on the north by lands of Almira Albertson, on the east by lands of John Moore, on the south by lands of Isaac Dewitt and others, on the west by lands of Joseph Sands and others, containing fifty acres more or less, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and frame barn, with other appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William D. Albertson.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, June 17, '70 Sheriff.

NOTICE.

All persons having unpaid accounts against the township of Bloom in Columbia County for the year A. D. 1869, for debts contracted or created by the Supervisors of said Township, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated and leave the same either with Michael F. Everly or William Peacock, on or before the 9th day of July, A. D. 1870.

Given under our hands this 11th day of June, A. D. 1870.

MICHAEL F. EVERLY,
WILLIAM PEACOCK, } Auditors
E. R. DRINKER,
Bloomsburg, June 17, 1870-tf.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.
Berwick, June 17, 1870-tf

STATEMENT

OF CENTRALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT.

MICHAEL GOREY, Treasurer, in account with Centralia School District.

DR.

To amount received from D. Camp (L. T.)	$ 662 66
To State appropriation	92 23
To S Thomas' bond	195 00
To Jno Killeen Collector	1,033 00
	$1,982 89

CR.

By orders redeemed	$1,170 91
By Bounty Tax to Conyngham	320 00
By School "	459 00
By Commission 1,940 91 @ 2 per cent	38 83
Balance due	3 16
	1,982 89

JOHN KILLEEN, Collector in account with Centralia School District, for the School Year ending June 1869.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$1,091 22

CR.

By exonerations	22 00
By amount returned to Commissioners	34 92
By Commission on 1,037 50 @ 5 per cent	51 87
By Treasurer	888 00
By balance	97 43
	1,094 22

JOHN KILLEEN, Collector in account with Centralia School District for the year 1869.

DR.

To am't of Bounty duplicate	257 14

CR.

By exoneration	6 55
By amount returned to Commissioners	8 73
By Commission on 242 06 @ 5 per cent.	12 10
Treasurer	115 00
Balance	84 96
	257 14

BOROUGH.

MARTIN GAUGHEN in account with Centralia Borough;

DR.

To am't of Duplicate	640 12

CR.

By exonerations	5 46
By commission on 592 30 @ 5 per cent.	29 97
By tax on unseated land	35 56
By amount paid Treasurer	566 29
By balance	3 14
	640 12

THOMAS GERAGHTY, Treasurer, in account with Centralia Borough

DR.

To am't of tax received from Collector	566 29

CR.

By orders redeemed	566 30
Assets	07

LIABILITIES.

Thomas Geraghty	07

JOHN P. HANNON, } Auditors
HENRY CODDINGTON, } of Borough.

Centralia, June 17, 1870-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN DALLMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Dallman, late of Greenwood twp., Columbia co. dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to William Eyer of Greenwood twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

WILLIAM EYER,
Administrator.

je17'70-6w.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER.

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

The Living Machine.

To injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further: for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the timepiece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoeia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend. jc30'70-4m.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY YOST, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Yost, late of Locust twp, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Elizabeth Yost and Jacob Stine of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment to

ELIZABETH YOST,
JACOB STINE,
may2970-6w. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEMON, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Cyrus B. White, of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

CYRUS B. WHITE,
je1970-6w. Executor.

WIDMYER & JACOBY

EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

are agents for the sale of Brockway's justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as county brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN YEAGER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Yeager late of Locust twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wellington Yeager residing in Roaringcreek twp., Col. co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

WELLINGTON YEAGER,
je2'70-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES EMMITT, DE

FARMER'S COLUMN.

The Farm.

Farming is a profession, not to say a science. If any one doubts this statement, let him leave his city—for no one brest in the country will doubt it—and undertake to cultivate even a garden of half an acre for the summer. He will then find that knowledge is as essential to the right use of the spade as of the pen, and there is a great difference between the scientific farming of Flanders, where literally, not a weed is to be seen, and that of many of our farmers, the wealth of whose soil is equally divided between fruits and weeds, as between the trade of a modern commercial city, and the barter of a backwoods settlement. It is true that agriculture has been last to receive the impetus of modern science. It is true that many agriculturists are content to go in the way of their fathers, because experiments are costly. But it is also true that they are unable to compete with those who understand the use of new instruments, methods and fertilizers. Agriculture is also becoming in this country a popular recreation. Many a gentleman is content to spend on his country seat money which he makes in the counting room. The practical farmer is thus able to get the benefit of experiments without paying for them. This change in agriculture, which has converted it from drudgery to an art, has created a demand for corresponding literature. "Fifty years ago a staple agricultural periodical did not exist on the American Continent." Now every considerable district has one, while almost every weekly paper, secular or religious, has its agricultural department; and it will not be long before something of a library will be a part of the furniture of every well-ordered farm.

Salting Milch Cows.

William Egger, of Lowville, Lewis county, a Swiss dairyman of experience writes us the method practiced in Switzerland by the best stock keepers in salting stock. He says cows should be salted early every morning, and if they are fed in the stable the salt should be given before foddering. Salting in this way improves their appetite, they drink with more regularity, are kept in better health, and give more milk than when salted in the usual way, as practiced by dairymen in America. He thinks it very injurious to salt milch cows only once or twice a week, as they will lick too much salt at one time, and drink too much for the day. To have stock do well they must be fed with regularity, every day alike, and never given too much of anything at one time.

He says throwing a little salt before the cows in the morning is much better than allowing them to have free access to it during the day or at all times, as they choose to take it; because, as it is not taken with regularity, they will not drink with regularity, which has a very important influence in lessening the average yield of milk. Cows, he says, should never be salted after taking water, and then have no chance to drink for hours, as the irritation on account of thirst will of itself operate to depreciate the quality of milk and lessen the quantity. These facts he says he learned from one of the best and most successful stock keepers in Switzerland, and has found by repeated experiments in his own practice to be the best course to be adopted by dairymen in salting cows in order to get the most milk, and at the same time keep them in good health.

Holes in the Pocket-Book.

Farmers, mind well that you keep no holes in your pocket-books. If you do, be sure all the tin will slip through and be lost. Let us see how some men make holes in their pocket-books:

If you plough shallow, plant inferior seed, and then suffer what comes up to run to grass or fall prey to insects, you make a hole in your pocket-book.

If you turn out your stock upon the common to mix with inferior breeds, or allow them to stray or be stolen, be sure you have a hole in your pocket-book.

If you purchase abroad what you might easily and cheaply make at home such things will make holes in your pocket-book.

If you keep bad fences or bad gates, and your neighbor's stock break in upon your growing crops, and then worry or injure them with dogs, and by so doing turn a friend into an enemy, you make a sad rent in your pocket-book.

If you spend your time and money at elections and stores, drinking and carousing, when you ought to be at work, be assured there is a big hole away down in your pocket-book.

If you leave your tools to be thrown about here and there, exposed to all sort of weather, be sure they will rot and rust and make holes in your pocket-book.

Land undrained and unmanured, stock poorly fed or neglected, orchards left to grow at will or be pruned by cattle, idleness, sloth, tobacco, whiskey, worthless dogs, fine clothes—all these make sad, sad holes in the pocket-book, the memory of which will not be pleasant when the evening shadows come, and you find that you have done nothing for a rainy day.—*American Farmer.*

Hogs want Sulphur.

Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to their health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be known with certainty. But one thing is sure, they devour it with greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose, probably, that they eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in the summer it is better to feed them on substances that contain the less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and on that account some of it should be sown in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept penned up, it is well to supply them with the wild mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the better varieties for them. They will eat leaves, flowers, seeds and stalks.

THE Jersey cattle are increasing in popularity in the East—especially among amateur farmers and men of wealth.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

How a Mouse Kept Christmas.

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring, save one little mouse;
Who from a dim corner was silently peeping,
Determined on mischief, while others were sleeping,
For he was a sly rogue, this same little mouse;
The pest of the pantry, the plague of the house;
And nearly each morning that came, was revealing
New proofs of his habits of picking and stealing.
Sometimes in the closet he'd raise such a clatter,
That pussy would run to see what was the matter;
But ere she was seated all nicely within it,
The mouse would be off to his hole in a minute,
And out of this hole he was stealthily peeping,
That cold winter night, when he should have been sleeping.

Now, dear little Lizzie had gathered some mosses
And carefully shaped them in frame-work and crosses;
Much time and much thought she had cheerfully spent,
Her affectionate heart on some kindness intent;
For Christmas was coming, and these were to go
As Lizzie's love-tokens to dear ones, you know.
The gifts were all finished, and neatly laid by,
The paste 'neath the mosses to harden and dry;
And her light little heart bounded happy and free,
In hope of the pleasure that soon was to be.

But on that still night, when the children were sleeping,
And the mischievous mouse from his covert was peeping,
No eat being near, and no eye to discover,
Away 'cross the floor sped the sly little rover;
Then spying a basket high up on the bed,
"I will climb up, and see what is in it!" he said,

No sooner 'twas said, than 'twas speedily done;
"Hurrah!" said the mouse; "here is capital fun!
The paste in these mosses is surely the best,
And the mosses will make me a very fine nest;
I'll nibble and nibble till dawning of day,
And then I will haste with my plunder away.
I know they will say I deserve to be beaten,
But 'tis really too bad for this not to be eaten!"
So into the basket he scrambled with haste,
And gnawed off the moss for the sake of the paste,
Not caring or thinking, the troublesome elf,
Of any one's pleasure, save only himself.
He nibbled away, till the daylight gave warning
That somebody soon would be up in the morning;
Then, fearing the sight of the cat or her master,
He hurried away from the scene of disaster.

What happened thereafter it grieves me to tell,
And the great disappoint ment which Lizzie befell,
When hastening down to her treasures next day,
Her late happy spirit was filled with dismay.
The mosses were scattered; the papers were stained;
No beauty or form to her pictures remained.
And sadly she told to each one in the house,
The mean depredations of the mischievous mouse.

O mousie, if from your sly nook you were peeping,
When over your mischief the dear child was weeping
Perhaps you repented the cause of her pain,
And wisely resolved not to trespass again,
And Lizzie, be warned by the fate of your mosses,
When next you are tempted to make fancy crosses,
Remember the mouse was in this case the winner,
And give him no chance for another such dinner.
—*Riverside Magazine.*

Anecdote of Sam Houston.

Old Sam Houston, of Texas, used to make it a point to stop at Cairo, sometimes for three or four days, on his way to and from Washington. He usually employed his time in fishing from the stern guards of a wharf boat. On one occasion of this kind he had a set to with a Cairo youth, which will bear telling about.

The youth, like himself, was fishing. Houston on the wharf boat, and the boy on a wood boat moored just below. At the interesting juncture of a bite at the boy's bait, Houston threw out his line, which became hopelessly entangled with that of the boy. There was a pause. Neither seemed to have a word fit for the occasion. At last Houston broke the silence:

"Sonny, go elsewhere and fish, and then we'll avoid entangling alliances."

"You blasted old short coat," retorted the bud of promise, "go elsewhere yourself and fish."

"I apprehend that you are a very saucy Loy," returned the Senator, "for whom there are by no means enough rods in pickle."

"Now look here old Skeezicks," cried the boy fully agitated, "I don't want to quarrel with you, nor anybody like you. Your name is Sam Dawson, and you live in Texas; and like everybody else, you stole a hoss and had to go there; and now, you are putting on a big shine you old thief, and calling yourself Sam Houston."

Saying which, this very amiable young creature gave a sudden lurch, and pulled the honorable gentleman's rod from his hands into the river.

I subsequently heard Houston detail the "set to," and he did it in a style decidedly characteristic. Concluding the story he said:

"I have met men in debate at the bar, upon the stump, and upon the floors of Congress: but never was I so completely discomfited. The boy had decidedly the better of me, and from his heart of hearts he believed it."

Eddy's Message.

"What makes mamma cry?" asked little Eddy, as he came in one day from play, after the battle of Gettysburg.

"There has been a dreadful battle, my dear, and I am anxious about papa," said his mother.

A little while after that, Eddy brought some clean white paper for his mother to make him a kite. It being finished, his mother saw him, with his spelling-book and a lead pencil, writing on his kite.

After dinner, in rushed Eddy with shining eyes and glowing cheeks, exclaiming:

"I sent it, mamma, I sent it!"

"What, my dear? What have you sent? and where?"

"Why mamma, I wrote on my kite, 'Won't God please take good care of papa, and send him back to mamma and Eddy?' and then I sent up my kite; and when it got up very high, I cut the string; and I guess God has got it by this time."

"Ah, little Eddy! God is very near every one of us, and our message need not be written on paper, or sent up about the clouds, in order that he may get them. He knows our thoughts before we speak them. Let us try to make them good and pure."—*The Nursery.*

BOYS.—"Boys, did you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, oceans, seas, and rivers; with all its shipping, steamboats, railroads, and magnetic telegraphs; with all its millions of darkly-groping men, and all the sciences and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the boys of the present age—boys like you, assembled in school-rooms, or playing without them, on both sides of the Atlantic? Believe it, and look abroad over your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession.

"The kings, presidents, governors, statesmen, philosophers, ministers, teachers, men of the future, are all boys, whose feet, like yours, cannot reach the floor when seated upon the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyllables of their respective languages."

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individual persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such, They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids should may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their Wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy matter named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate instead of cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but it is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. *For sale by all* druggists. apr8'70-1y.

NEW Book.—Agents sell 100 per week. Price $5. Address L. STEBBINS. Hartford, Ct.

$25 A DAY!—40 new articles for Agents. Samples *free*. A. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

SALESMEN.—Send for Circular, a first class business and steady employment. B. F. HOWE, 37 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Meadville Theological School.—Unitarian; educates Ministers; $160 a year to poor students begins Aug. 29. Apply to *A. A. Livermore* Meadville, Pa.

CURIOUS, HOW STRANGE!—The *Married Ladies Private Companion* contains the desired information. Sent free for stamp. Address MRS. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

WE WILL PAY AGENTS a salary of $35 per week or allow a large commission to sell our new invention. Address J. W. FRINK & CO., Marshall, Mich.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$20 Watch free given gratis to every live man who will act as our Agent. Business light and honorable; pays $30 per day. Address *R. Monroe Kennedy & Co.* Pittsburg, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—"*Ladies of the White House.*" No opposition. Steel engravings. Rapid Sales. For circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING Co., N. Y., Cincinnati and Chicago.

SALESMEN Wanted in a paying business. S. KENNEDY, 115 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION OR SOUL-CHARMING.—180 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal, at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 10 cents postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41 So. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A large 40 Column paper, *Ledger* size, illustrated. Devoted to Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, *genuine* fun-Nonsense for spare hours, and to the exposure of Swindling, Humbugs, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving "Evangeline," 1 ft. 2 1/2 long, *free*. Circulation 50,000. *Money refunded to all who ask it.* It is wide-awake, fearless, truthful. Try it now. 75 cts. a year. Specimens FREE. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

PATENTS. Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis.
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For sale, at $3 per acre, and upwards, for cash, or on credit, by the IOWA RAILROAD LAND CO. Railroads already built through the Lands, and on all sides of them. Great inducements to settlers. Send for our free Pamphlet. It gives prices, terms, location; tells who should come west, what they should bring, what it will cost; gives plans and elevations of 18 different styles of ready-made houses, which the Company furnish at from $250 to $600 ready to set up. Maps sent if desired. Address
W. W. WALKER, *Vice President*,
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.

A MODEL HOUSE. Being a cripple, I have made house planning a special study. One built last season has proved a model of convenience, beauty and economy. Descriptive circulars of Plans, Views, etc., with general information of value to all, sent free. Address (with stamp of script it conveniently), GEO. J. COLBY, Architect, Waterbury, Vermont.

$5. EMPLOYMENT. $10.
HUNDREDS OF AGENTS make from $5 to $10 per day, in selling our PATENT EXTENSION REEL AND SWIVEL, combined. Used in every family for winding Yarn, Silks, Worsted, &c. Winds full sized skein, and weighs less than one pound. AGENTS WANTED. For terms &c., address A. L. STARKE & CO, Auburn, N. Y.
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LAZARUS & MORRIS'
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mar18,70-1y. Hartford, Conn.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
The work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new
STOVE AND TIN SHOP,
in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers.
Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.
JACOB METZ.
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND
THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.
Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors.
Mar.19,'69-tf.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY,
MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his business from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse-Power and Thresher, (improved), Carnell's Patent.
THRESHER AND CLEANER,
either overshot for Tread-Power or undershot with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of
MILL GEARING,
Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Slides for Saw Mills, the latest improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.
IRON KETTLES, BELLS
Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the improvements made on the power, by which at least 20 per cent. of the friction is taken off.
ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED
to give good satisfaction, and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.
Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.
WILLIAM SCHUYLER,
Apr.9,69-tf Orangeville Pa.

Insurance Agencies.

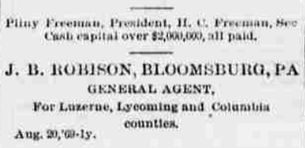
GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.
J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.
Aug. 20,'69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$170,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Fulton	800,000
North America	360,000
City	450,000
International	1,400,000
Niagara	1,000,000
Putnam	630,000
Merchants	320,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville	590,000
Albany City	400,000
Lancaster City	200,000
York Horse, Death & Theft	65,000
Home, New Haven	1,000,000
Danville, Horse Theft	

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mar18,69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA

FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD,
BEST, PUREST, AND CHEAPEST!
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!
For Whiteness, Durability, and Brilliancy, it has no equal.
Sold by all dealers in Paints throughout the country.
BARKER, MOORE & MEIN,
SUCCESSORS TO
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,
DYESTUFFS, &C., &C.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our "First National White Lead," other parties have been induced to offer a spurious article under the same name. Therefore Beware of Counterfeits. The genuine is put up in extra heavy tin paint pots, with patent metallic wire handles, and the name of
BARKER, MOORE & MEIN,
On each label,
For sale by
mar25'70-1y. MOYER BROTHERS, Bloomsburg.



This is NO PATENT MEDICINE HUMBUG, gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Saharah on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two Ships." It is a *simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific* for CATARRH and "COLD IN THE HEAD," also for offensive Breath Loss or impairment of the Sense of Smell, Taste or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh. I offer, in good faith, a standing Reward of $500 or a case of Catarrh that I cannot cure.
FOR SALE BY MOST DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.
Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of SIXTY CENTS. Four packages for $2 00 or 1 DOZEN for $5 00.
Send a two cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the Proprietor
R. V. PIERCE M. D.,
may13'70-tf. BUFFALO, N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EVES.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Drugs and Chemicals.

PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the Country Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.
It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.
It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.
It has instantly stopped the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.
It has cured Croup in a few minutes.
Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.
Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.
Many physicians recommend it and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.
We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.
It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.
It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.
The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.
It is so cheap that all can buy it.
Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00
It is prepared only by
LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia,
N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation because he makes more money on it; but go and get it at once to some store where you know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. P. Lutz Druggist, Bloomsburg, and H. W. Lyeasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.
dec. 10,'69-6m.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.
BUCK LEAD
EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!
1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly for its Economy.
☞ IT COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.
BUCK LEAD, is the Cheapest and Best.
$10,000 GUARANTEE.
BUCK ZINC
EXCELS ALL OTHER ZINCS.
1st. For its Unequalled Durability,
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy,
being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world,
BUY ONLY
BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:
TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.
BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,
Prepared expressly for Painting
COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS, Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.
Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.
Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers,
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets,
jan28'70-1y. Philadelphia

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA
PROF. E. J. SCHOONOVER, Principal,
MRS. E. J. SCHOONOVER, Preceptress,
This institution, for the education of young Ladies and Gentlemen, will re-open under charge of Prof. Schoonover, on MONDAY April 4, 1870. Teachers, of acknowledged ability and high order of talent, will be employed in each department, and no effort spared to secure to pupils thorough and judicious culture.
The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.
Special attention given to Normal School training and Commercial instruction.
TERMS:
Primary Department.....$3 to $5 per Quarter
Higher Branches.....$6 to $8 per Quarter
LOCATION:—This excellent institution is located in a pleasant village of about six hundred inhabitants—free from the temptations of a large city—about six miles from the Rail with daily communication to the different roads. The buildings are situated upon an elevation, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and perfectly healthy.
CALENDAR FOR 1870:—Spring session begins April 4th, 1870 and continues 13 weeks, following which there will be a vacation of six weeks. Fall term commences August 15, 1870, continuing 11 weeks. Winter term opens November 7, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.
EXPENSES:—Board can be obtained in private families at from $2.50 to $4.00 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to provide for themselves.
Scholars will be admitted at any time during the session although it is preferable to commence with the term.
For further particulars, address the Principal, at Orangeville, Pa.
mar18'70-3m.

BAUGH'S
RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

SPRING 1870.
FARMERS!
INCREASE YOUR CROP OF
CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND GRASS,
As well as
ADD TO THE FERTILITY OF YOUR SOIL
By a Judicious and Economical mode of
MANURING.
GET THE VALUE OF YOUR OUTLAY THE FIRST SEASON.
OBTAIN BETTER FILLED EARS AND HEAVIER GRAIN.
KEEP YOUR SOIL FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS.
MAKE YOUR LAND PERMANENTLY FERTILE.
Over SIXTEEN years of constant use, on all crops, has proven that Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate may be depended upon by Farmers.
HIGHLY IMPROVED AND STANDARD
WARRANTED.
For sale by Agricultural Dealers generally.
BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers,
Office—No. 20 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.
mar18'70-6m.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68 tf

NO NEW DISCOVERY!!!
It has long been known that the old established and well stocked FURNITURE & BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, Sr., are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in OIL or VARNISH; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING AND MATTRESSES, various sizes, cheaper than auction prices. Come and see, and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
H. R. LEWIS, Sr.,
1434 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Next door to cor. of Fifteenth St.
apr1'70-3m.

Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of a very description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortmen of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

C. C. MARR
have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spises of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,
Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.
He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which compraes everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.
Nov. 5,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined